9 Yd.

MIRACLES
OF
ART and NATURE:
OR,
A Brief Deſcription of the ſeveral varieties of BIRDS, BEASTS, FISHES, PLANTS, and FRUITS of other Countreys.

Together with ſeveral other Remarkable Things in the World.

By *R. B.* Gent.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO THE
Ingenious Reader.

Candid Reader,

WHat thou findeſt herein, are Collections out of ſeveral Antient Authors, which (with no ſmall trouble,) I have carefully and diligently Collected, and Compriſed into this ſmall Book at ſome vacant hours, for the divertiſement of ſuch as thy ſelf, who are diſpoſed to read it; For as the ſeveral Climates of the

world, have not only influenced the Inhabitants, but the very Beasts, with Natures different from one another: So hast thou here, not only a Description of the several Shapes and Natures of Variety of Birds, Beasts, Fishes, Plants and Fruits; but also of the Dispositions and Customs (though some of them Barbarous and Inhumane,) of several People, who Inhabit many pleasing and other parts of the World. I think there is not a Chapter wherein thou wilt not find various and remarkable things worth thy Observation; and such (take the Book throughout,) that thou canst not have

have in any one Author, at leaſt Modern, and of this Volume. And if what I have done, ſhall not diſlike thee, I ſhall poſſibly proceed, and go on to a further diſcovery in this kind, which doubtleſs cannot (as all Variety doth,) pleaſe thee. 'Tis probable they are not ſo Methodically diſpos'd as ſome hands might have done; Yet for Variety and Pleaſure-ſake, they are (I hope) pleaſingly enough intermixed. And as I find this accepted, ſo I ſhall proceed. Farewel.

CHAP. I.

Of *ÆGYPT* in General.

BY reaſon of the Southernly Scituation of it, the Air is very hot, and offenſive; ſo that to avoid the inſupportable Heat thereof, and to have the benefit of ſome freſh winds, the Inhabitants are accuſtomed to build high Towers in all their Towns, in which they uſe to ſolace, and refreſh themſelves. The Soil made fruitful by the over-flowing of the River *Nilus*, is ſo exceeding plentiful of all ſorts of Grain, that it was called, *Horreum populi Romani*, the Granary or Store-houſe of the People of *Rome*: which

City, it did annually furniſh with four months Proviſions. It abounds alſo with Rich Paſtures, in which they feed great ſtore of Camels, Horſes, Aſſes, Oxen, Sheep, and Goates, greater of growth then uſually in moſt places elſe; and by reaſon of the *Mooriſhneſs* of the Country, they have great ſtore of Fowls, Poultry they have in great abundance about their houſes, hatched in a different manner from all other Countries, not by ſitting of the Hen, but by the heat of Furnaces, or Ovens, in which their Eggs are orderly laid in Dung, and by a gentle heat brought to animation. Palm-trees there are in great ſtore, growing in couples, Male and Female, both thruſting forth their rods full of Seeds; but the Female is only fruitful, and that not except growing by the Male, and having his Seeds mixt with hers: the pith of theſe trees is moſt excellent Salad, in taſte ſomewhat reſembling a Hartichoke; of the branches of this

tree

tree they make Beadſteads, Latices, *&c.* Of the Leaves, Baskets, Mats, Fans, *&c.* Of the outward husk of the Cod, Cordage; of the Inner, bruſhes; the Fruit it bears beſt known by the name of a Date. Finally, it is ſaid to bear whatſoever is neceſſary to the life of a man: It is the nature of this tree, though never ſo ponderous a weight were put upon it, not to yield to the burthen; but ſtill to reſiſt the heavineſs, and endeavour to raiſe it ſelf the more upwards. For this cauſe planted in Church-yards in the Eaſtern Countreys as an Emblem of the Reſurrection: Inſtead whereof we uſe the Yew-tree in theſe more colder Regions.

The People, though the Country be in the ſame Clime with *Barbary*, are not black, but Tawny; affirmed to weep and mourn over the Bodies of their Dead, daubed over with Dung; to have held it a great Impiety to burn or bury them; but having Imbalmed

them; to lay them in ſome inward Room of their houſes: The Men to keep themſelves at home, for the houſhould buſineſs, whilſt the Women follow Merchandize and other Affairs abroad; the Men to carry Burdens upon their heads, and the Women theirs on their ſhoulders; *Antipodes* in theſe laſt to moſt other Nations; But certainly they were witty and Ingenious People, the firſt Inventers of *Geometry*, *Arithmetick*, *Phyſick*; as alſo *Aſtronomy*, *Necromancy*, and *Sorcery*: They firſt taught the uſe of Letters to the neighbouring *Phenicians*, accuſtomed at firſt to expreſs their conceits in the ſhape of Birds, Beaſts, and Trees *&c.* which they termed *Hyeroglyphicks*, of which, two or three examples will not be Impertinent. For *Eternity*, they painted the Sun and Moon, as things which they believed to have had no beginning, nor were likely to have any ending. For a *Year*, they painted a *Snake*, with his tail in his mouth,

mouth, to ſhew how one Year ſucceeding another, kept the World ſtill in an endleſs Circle. For a *Month*, they painted a *Palm-tree*, becauſe at every new Moon, it ſendeth forth a new branch. For *God*, they painted a *Faulcon*, as well for that he ſoared ſo high, as that he governed the leſſer Birds For Integrity of life, they painted *Fire* and *Water*; both becauſe theſe Elements are in themſelves moſt pure, and becauſe all other things are putrified by them. For any thing that was abominable to the *Gods*, they painted a *Fiſh*, becauſe in their Sacrifices their Prieſts never uſed them.

CHAP.

CHAP. II.

MEMPHIS. in *Egypt.*

NEar to the City *Memphis* in *Egypt*, ſtands, or did ſtand a *Pyramide* ſquare at the bottom, ſuppoſed to take up eight Acres of ground, and each ſquare 300 ſingle paces long, and 255 ſteps from top to bottom, each ſtep above three foot high, and the breadth proportionable, growing by degrees narrower, till it comes to the top, which conſiſts but of three ſtones only, yet ſo large, that ſixty men may ſtand thereon: no ſtone ſo little in the whole, as to be drawn by any the greateſt of our carriages; and yet all brought thither from the *Arrabian* mountains, how or by what manner is as great a Wonder as the reſt; built for the Sepulcher of an *Egyptian* King, who imployed in it for twenty years together

together, no leſs then 366000 men continually at work on it; the charges they put him to in no other food then Garlick, Radiſhes, and Onyons, being imputed at a thouſand eight hundred Tallents. Others there are of great Note, though not ſo Famous as this.

CHAP. III.

CAIRE in *Egypt.*

NEar that City, *Caire* in *Egypt*, is a place, which upon *Good Friday*, there appears the Heads, Leggs, and Arms of Men, riſing out of the ground to a very great Number; which if a Man come near, or touch any of them, they immediatly ſhrink into the Earth again; ſuppoſed by ſome to be the Impoſture of Water-men only, who ſtick them in the Sands over night, and keeping them ſecret; obtain thereby the carrying of many thouſands to behold the ſight: But 'tis reported by

a ſober and credible Perſon; who was an Eye-witneſs of the Wonder, that he had touched divers of them; and going ſo to do to the Head of a Child, a Man of *Caire* cryed out to him, *Kali, Kali, ante Materaſde*; that is to ſay, *hold, hold, you know not what you do*; a ſtrange Fore-runner (if true) of the Reſurrection of the whole Body.

CHAP. IV.

BOTANTER in *India.*

BOTANTER in *India*, is a Countrey very large, of three Months Journey in Extent, full of high Mountains; one of which may be ſeen five days Journey off; in which are ſaid to dwell a ſort of People with Ears of a ſpan long, or more; whom thoſe of the Valleys count as *Apes*. In thoſe Parts which are next to *Bengab*; they are

are white, and *Gentiles*, in other places more inclining to an Olive colour; their Garments they wear close to their Bodies, so streight that one cannot see a pleat or wrinkle in them; and those they never put off by Night or Day, whilst they are able to hang on: Nor do they wash at any time, for fear of defiling so pure a Creature as the Water. Content with one Wife, and yet co-habit not with her after two or three Children; when any of them die, the South-sayers are to tell them what to do with the Body: according to whose Directions, (first consulting his Books,) they burn, bury, or eat the dead Bodies of their Friends.

CHAP. V.

NARSINGA in *India.*

IN the Country *Narsinga* in *India*, the People are in Religion, *Gentiles*, worship-

worſhipping one God, as the Lord of all, who is taught them by the Light of Nature, that they joyn the Devil, or their Pa-Gods in Commiſſion with them, whereto induced by the perſwaſion of their Beaſtly Bramines, or Prieſts, who ſuck there-out no ſmall advantage: Some Chriſtians there are intermixed of the old Plantation, eſpecially in *Maliapur*, and the Region of *Choromandel*, but not ſo well Inſtructed in the Principles of their own Belief, as to be able to convince or convert the *Gentiles*, nor to diſſwade them from the uſe of ſome heatheniſh Cuſtoms, though barborous and Inhumane, and againſt all reaſon; not uſed in any place, but amongſt the *Indians*: Amongſt which is reckoned for moſt Savage, the forcing the poor Women to burn themſelves with their Husbands Bodies, the Womens kindred not the Husbands, thruſting them on theſe hard conditions, who reckon it a diſgrace to their Family, if She ſhould

ſhould refuſe: And becauſe they will be ſure not to have that Infamy ſtick upon them, they have ordered, that the Women, who ſhall refuſe, muſt ſhave her Head, and break her Jewels, and not be ſuffered to eat, drink, or ſleep, or accompany with any body till her Death; a life more miſerable then the Flames which they ſeek to ſhun. This makes them leap into the Fire with joy and greedineſs, and to contend which ſhall be foremoſt: She being thought to have been moſt loving during his life, which is now moſt willing to accompany him in his Death.

CHAP. VI.

QUILLACARE.

Quillacare is the head City, of a peculiar Seigneury in *India*, but held of the Kings of *Traneanor*, as their next and immediate Lord; though this and

other Kings also are Feuditaries of the Throne of *Narsinga*, and were that the worst Tenure by which they held, it might be tollerable: But there is a matter of worse consequence; which attends these besotted Princes. The Kingdom here, is but a Pomp of twelve years continuance, and then endeth in a sad *Catastrophe*; For at the end of those twelve years, the King repairs to *Quillacare*, prayeth before an Idoll; then mounteth on a Scaffold, covered with Silk, or Tapestry, and in the sight of all his People (gathered together to behold this strange Solemnity) cuteth off his nose, ears, lips, and other parts, which he casteth towards the Idoll, and in conclusion cuts his own Throat: His designed Successor being present at this bloody Sacrifice, who at the twelve years end is to do the like.

CHAP. VII.

CHAP. VII.

INDIA.

THere are in other parts of *India*, a ſort of People called by the Name of *Baſadæ*, ſaid to be crooked, ſhort, and thick; but of a chearful Aſpect, and clear Complexion: Of which compoſition are all the Inhabitants of the Golden Cherſoneſe obſerved to the *Barræ*, and Cudute, other People alſo called *Sinris-Magnus*; the Leſtori, a thieviſh and Piratical people, who lived in Caves, and were affirmed to have had Skins ſo hard that they were not penetrable by an Arrow.

CHAP. VIII.

CHINA.

China is ſaid to be a very Rich and fertile Countrey, inſomuch that in many places they have two, and in ſome three Harveſts in a year, well cultivated and ſown with all manner of Grain, and planted with the beſt kind of Fruits, which do not only bring corn to a ſpeedy maturity, but to more excellency and perfection then any of theſe weſtern parts; particularly it aboundeth with Wheat, Barly, Rice, Wooll, Cotten, Olives, Vines, Flax, Silk, all kinds of Metals, Fruits, Cattel, Sugar, Honey, Rhuburb, Camphire, Ginger, and all kind of Spices, medicinal Wood called *China* Wood, Musk, and Salt, it yieldeth alſo an Herb, out of which they preſs delicate juice, which ſerves not only inſtead

inſtead of Wine, but preſerveth their health; and freeth them from many of theſe Inconveniences, which the immoderate uſe of Wine breeds in others. Such ſtore of Poultry of all ſorts, but of Ducks eſpecially, that in the Town of *Canton* only, it is thought, there are eaten no leſs then 12000 every day, one day with an other.

The People are for the moſt part of a Swarthy complexion, but more or leſs according to their nearneſs to the Heat of the Sun; ſhort noſed, black eyed, and of very thin Beards: they wear their Garments very long, with long looſe Sleeves, and their Hair much longer then their neighbouring *Tartars*, who wear their Hair exceeding ſhort, and their Cloaths much ſtraighter, to which two Faſhions ſo addicted, that more of them take up Arms for their Hair and Habit, (when required to conform in thoſe particulars to the will of the Conquerour) then had done either for their King, or their common

liberty: ſo much delighted with their own Faſhion, that as the *Negroes* uſe to paint the Devil white, as a colour contrary to their own; ſo when theſe *Chinoiſes* uſe to draw the Picture of a deformed perſon, they ſet him forth in a ſhort Coat, broad Eyes, long Noſe, and buſhey Beard, they are much given to their Bellies, and eat thrice a day, but not Imoderately; drink their drink hot, and eat their meat with two ſticks of Ivory, Ebony, or the like, not touching their meat with their hands at all.

CHHP. IX.

INDIA.

IT is reported, that in ſome parts of *India*, there are men with Dogs-heads; men with one Leg only, yet of great Swiftneſs, of ſuch as live by Scent, of men that had but one Eye only,

only, and that in their foreheads; and of others, whoſe years hung to the ground. It is reported alſo, that theſe men by eating the Heart, and Liver of a Dragon, attain to the underſtanding of the Language of Beaſts; that they can make themſelves inviſible, when they pleaſe; they have two tubs, whereof the one opened, yields Wine; and the other Rain, and the like. But of theſe I doubt not but the underſtanding Reader, knoweth how to judge, and what to believe.

CHAP. X.

ÆTHIOPIA.

ÆThiopia, is a Country ſaid to be parching hot, that the People dare not only go out without their ſhooes, but that they roſt their meat by ſetting it in the Sun. Here is alſo a Lake, whoſe Waters are thrice

a day, and thrice a night very ſalt, and unpleaſant, but at all other times moſt ſweet and deliberate to the Pallate; there are alſo in this Countrey two other Lakes of that poyſonous nature, that who ſo ever drinks of them, doth either fall immediately mad, or elſe is troubled for a long time with a continual drowſineſs: Of which thus *Ovid Æthiopeſque Lacus; quos ſi quis faucibus hauſit, aut furit, aut patitur mirum gravitate ſoporum.*

Which may be thus paraphraſed.

Who doth not know the Æthiopian Lake,
Of which who ever drinks his thirſt to ſlake,
Either grows mad, or doth his Soul oppreſs,
With an unheard of heavy drowſineſs.

CAAP. XI.

CHAP. XI.

ADELL in *Æthiopia.*

ADell in *Æthiopia*, is a Countrey, plentiful of Fleſh, Honey, Corn, Wax, Gold, and Ivory; great Flocks of Sheep, and many of thoſe Sheep of ſuch burdenſome Fleeces, that their Tails weigh twenty five pounds in weight; ſome Kine there are which have Horns like Stags; others but one Horn only, and that in the Fore-head, about a foot and half long, but bending backward.

CHAP. XII

QUIOLA in *Æthiopia.*

Quiola in *Æthiopia*, is a Countrey rich and pleasant, the Inhabitants for the most part of *Arrabian* Ancestry; of complexion near to white. Their Women comely, and sumptuous in Attire, and of civil Carriage; neat in their Houses, which are generally well built, and richly furnished. The People of the *Quiola* are said to have a strange Custom amongst them, more to be mentioned for the rarity, then the decency of it: which is the sewing up of the private passages of Nature in their Female Children, leaving only a small vent for their Urine, thus sewed, they keep them careful at home, till they come to be married. And She that is by her Husband found to want this Sign of her perpetual Virginity,

ginity, is with all kind of Ignominy ſent back to her Parents, and by them as disgracefully received.

CHAP. XIII.

CESARIA in *Æthiopia.*

THe Inhabitants of *CESARIA* in *Æthiopia*, wear for the moſt part no other Habits then the Skins of Beaſts undreſt, juſt as they have them from the fleſh; but when they cloath themſelves with Sheep-skins, they have ſo much Wit, as to wear the Flece next their Bodies, in cold weather; which at other times they expoſe (with no ſmall Pride and Glory) to open View. Their Voices ſo Inarticulate, that it is hard to be diſtinguiſhed into Words and Syllables; which being Compoſed with that Bruitiſhneſs, which commonly appeareth in all their Actions, makes it

it hard to ſay, whether the People generally may be thought to be men in the skins of Beaſts: or Beaſts Created in the ſhape and likeneſs of men; but they make greater uſe of their Cattel, then for Garments only, their raw fleſh ſerving them for food, and the Guts for Ornaments, which they hang about their necks uncleanſed, and with all the filth in them, in as great a bravery as Ropes of Pearls, or Chains of Gold in more Civil Countreys: but amongſt the ſeveral Nations which Inhabit this flouriſhing Countrey, none are more Barbarous then thoſe, whom they call the *Imbians*, dwelling not far from the *Cape of good Hope*; Tall, Square and Strong, addicted always to War and Rapine; feeding on the fleſh, both of their Conquered Enemy, and their dying Friends; whoſe death they haſten for the Shambles, the Skulls of whom they uſe for Drinking-cups: their Weapons for poyſoned Arrows,

and

and Poles burnt at the end: and in their War they always carry fire before them, meaning thereby to Roaſt, or Boyl all ſuch as they over-come; The King, (if ſuch a Sacred name, become ſuch an Impious Monſter,) they account for Lord of all the Earth: and he with the old Giant-like Arrogancy, not only threathneth the deſtruction of men, but ſhooteth his poyſoned Arrows againſt Heaven it ſelf, as often as the Rain, or heat offends him.

CHAP. XIV.

SIAN in *India.*

THe Inhabitants of the City of *SIAN* in *India*, are ſaid to maintain amongſt other ſtrange Opinions, that after 2000 years, (from when I know not) the World ſhall be conſumed with fire; and under the

Aſhes

Aſhes of it ſhall remain two Eggs, out of which ſhall come a Man and a Woman, who are to People the World again. 'Tis ſaid that in the City *Socotai* in the Kingdom of *SIAM*, there is a Temple made wholly of Metal, of a great height, adorned with many high Steeples and Idols.

CHAP. XV.

ORIENTAL Iſlands.

IT is reported by Travellers, that in ſome of the *ORIENTAL Iſlands*, are a ſort of Hoggs that have Teeth growing out of their Snouts, and as many behind their Ears, of a ſpan and half long. A Tree whoſe Weſtern part is ſaid to be rank poyſon, and the Eaſtern part an excellent preſervative againſt it. A ſort of Fruit, that whoſoever eateth of it, is for the ſpace of 12 hours out of his Wits.

Wits. Alſo a Stone, on which, whoſoever ſitteth hath imediately a Rupture in his Belly; That there are Tortoiſes taken there of that largeneſs, that 10 men may ſit in one of the ſhells. It is alſo Reported that there is a River, plentifully ſtored with Fiſh, whoſe Water is ſo hot that it ſcalds the skin of any Beaſt thrown therein; that ſome of their men have Tails, and moſt of their Swine Horns, that they have Oyſters ſo large, that they often carry Children in the Shells, and that the Cocks have a hole in their backs, wherein the Hen lays her Eggs, and Hatches her young ones.

Sumatra one of the ſaid Iſlands, Famous for having a whole Mountain of Gold in it, as appears by a Letter written by *Pedrunca Sirie*, one of the Kings of the ſaid Iſle, to King *James* of Great *Brittain*; that all the Furnitures of his Houſe, Trappings of his Horſes and Elephants; with all, his Armour, were of pure Gold: The

Inhabi-

Inhabitants of the Iſland, ſaid to be the lovingeſt of all to their Enemies of any People in this World; otherwiſe they would never eat them, and after make uſe of their ſkulls inſtead of Money; which they Exchange for ſuch other neceſſaries as their wants require. And he is accounted the Richeſt man that has moſt of this ſort of Coyn.

CHAP. XVI.

AMERICA.

IN *AMERICA* are ſaid to be Beaſts and Fowls, of ſtrange ſhapes and colours, as their Lyons, leſs in greatneſs then thoſe of other Countreys; of colour Gray, and ſo nimble as to climb Trees; their Doggs ſnowted like Foxes, but cannot bark at all; their Hoggs with Talons ſharp as Razors, and the Navil of their Bellies,

on

on the ridge of their backs; their Staggs and Dear without Horns; their Sheep, not only profitable for Food and Rayment, but uſed to carry burdens, ſome of 150 pounds weight, another ſort of Beaſt whoſe name not commonly known, whoſe fore-part reſembleth a Fox, his hinder part an Aſs, except his feet, which are like a mans; beneath her Belley is a receptacle like a purſe, where ſhe keeps her young ones, till they are able to ſhift for themſelves, never coming thence, but when they ſuck; and then in again: The Armadilla, a Beaſt in form like a Barbed Horſe, ſeeming to be Armed all over, and that with Artificial, rather then Natural Plates, which both ſhut and open. The Vicugue, ſome what reſembling a Goat, but much larger, and of more profit; for with the Fleece is made Ruggs, Coverings and Stuffs, and in his Belly is found the Bezoar, a Soveraign Antidote againſt poyſons, and

venemous Diſeaſes: A kind of Hare like a Want in his feet, and a Cat in his tail, under whoſe chin Nature hath faſtened as it were a little bagg, which ſhe hath alſo taught him to uſe as a Store-houſe; for in this (having filled his Belly,) he preſerves the reſt of his Proviſion. The *Pigritia*, a little Beaſt that in 14 or 15 days, cannot go ſo far as a man can throw a ſtone at once. Of Birds, there are ſeveral ſorts, and of moſt excellent colours; amongſt the reſt one, called by the name of *Tominejo*, of all colours; and ſo little that he ſeems no bigger than a Butter-fly, the mouth thereof no bigger then the eye of a Needle; and yet not at all yielding to the Nightingale, in ſweetneſs of his Notes and Muſick: the Bird and Neſt, both put into Gold Scales, weighs not above 24 Grains, yet beautified with Feathers of ſo many colours, eſpecially in the Neck and Breaſt, that the *Indians* make great uſe of them

in

in their Feather-Pictures; others, as big as these are little, as the *Condore*, of such strength and greatness, that they will fall upon a Sheep or Calf, open it, and eat it; The like Miracles of Nature, they have in their Fruits, Plants, *&c.*

CHAP. XVII.

ISLE of *Rhodes*

The *ISLE* of *Rhodes* honoured in Ancient time with the huge *Colossus*, one of the Seven wonders of the World, made of Brass; in height Seventy Cubits, every finger of it as bigg as an ordinary Man, and consecrated to the Sun, as the proper diety of the Island; 'twas 12 years in making, and having stood but 66 years, was thrown down in an instant by an Earth-quake, which terribly shook the whole Island; The *Rhodians* being

forbidden by an Oracle to erect it again, (or poſſibly pretending ſuch an Oracle to ſave the charge) yet held the Braſs and other Materials of it, in a manner Sacred, not meddled with nor Sacrilegiouſly purloined till *Mnaias*, the General of *Oſmen*, the *Mahometan Caliph*, finding in himſelf no ſuch ſcruple of Conſcience, (after he had ſubdued the Iſland,) made a Prey thereof, loading 900 Camels with the very Braſs of it.

CHAP. XVIII.

PERU.

IN *Peru*, are a ſort of Sheep by the Inhabitants called *Pacos*, profitable both for Fleece and Burden, as big as a ſmall breed of Horſes, but in taſt as pleaſing, and no leſs nouriſhing then our Mutton: A Creature ſo well acquainted with his own abilities, that when he findeth himſelf to be over-

loaded

oaded, no Blows nor Violence ſhall make him move forwards, till his load be leſſened; and of ſo cheap a Diet, that he is content with very little, and ſome times goes three whole days without ſo much as a little Water. The Camels of thoſe parts not much unlike them, many Rarities there are both in Beaſts and Plants in this Country, amongſt their Plants, they have a Figg-tree, the North part whereof looking towards the Mountains, brings forth its Fruits in the Summer only; the Southern part looking towards the Sea, fruitful only in Winter. Some as deſervedly, account the *Coca* for a wonder, the leaves whereof being dried, and formed into Lozenges (or little pellets) are exceeding uſeful in a Journey; for melting in the mouth, they ſatisfie both hunger and thirſt, and preſerve a man in his ſtrength, and his Spirits in vigour; and are generally eſteemed of ſuch Soveraign uſe, that it is thought, no leſs then 100000

Baskets full of the leaves of this tree, are ſold yearly at the Mines of *Potoſia* only, each of which at ſome other places would yield 12*d.* or 18*d.* a-piece. Another Plant, they tell us off, though there is no name found for it, which if put into the hands of a ſick perſon will inſtantly diſcover, whether he be like to live or dye: For if on the preſſing it in his hand, he look merry, and chearful, it is an aſſured Sign of his recovery, as on the other ſide of Death, if ſad and troubled. Here is ſaid alſo to be a *Lake*, near the Mines of *Potozi*; whoſe Waters is ſo hot, though the Country be exceeding cold, that they who bath themſelves therein, are not able to endure the Heat of it, if they go but a little from the Banks, there being in the midſt thereof a Boyling of above twenty foot ſquare: A *Lake*, which never doth decreaſe, though they have drawn a great ſtream from it to ſerve their mettal Mills.

CHAP. XIX.

CHAP. XIX.

ORVIETTO.

IN *Orvietto*, a City in *Italy*, is ſaid to be a Church of wonderous lightneſs, and yet the Windows not made of Glaſs, as in other Churches; but of Alablaſter. And now we are in *Italy*, we muſt wander into *Rome*, and take a ſhort view of the life of Pope *Formoſus*, who was ſo ill beloved, and of ſuch a general diſ-eſteem, that Pope *Stephen* the 7th. cauſed his Body to be unburied: All his Acts reverſed, two of his Fingers to be cut off, and then the mangled Carcaſs to be Interred again amongſt the Laity. And though the Acts of *Stephen* were adjudged illegal, both by *John* the 10th. and Pope *Romanus*, two of his Succeſſors, and the doing of *Formoſus* juſtified, yet *Sergius* the third cauſed

his corrupt and putrified Body to be taken once more out of the Grave, and his Head to be cut off, as if ſtill alive: So little did the Infallibility of St. *Peter*'s Chair preſerve them from contradictions.

John the 12th. alſo a wicked cruel, and libidinous Pope, taken in Adultery, and ſlain by the Husband of the Woman.

CHAP. XX.

CASTILE in *Spain.*

IN *Caſtile* in *Spain*, in the times of our Grand-Fathers (ſaith mine Author) was diſcovered in a valley ſituate amongſt high and impaſſible Mountains, a kind of Patoecos or ſalvage People, never heard of in *Spain* before, the occaſion of this. An Hawk of the Duke of *Ava*'s, which he very much valued; flew over thoſe Mountains,

Mountains, and his men not being able to find her at firſt, they were ſent back again to ſeek her, clambering from one Hill to another; they happened at laſt upon a large and pleaſant valley, where they ſpied a company of naked ſalvage People; hemmed in amongſt many craggy Rocks. The Salvages gazing awhile upon them, ran into their Caves made in the hollows of the Rocks, the beſt Houſes they had, which being obſerved by the Faulconers, they returned again to their Lord; telling him that inſtead of a Faulcon, they had brought him news of a new World in the midſt of *Spain*, and of a Race of People, which came in with *Tuball*, ſtrongly affirming what they ſaid, they obtained Belief, and the Duke ſhortly after went with a company of Musketteers, and ſubdued them eaſily; they having no offenſive Weapons, but only Slings. They worſhipped the Sun and Moon, fed upon nothing that had life; but had

had good ſtore of excellent Fruits, Roots, and Springs of water, wherewith a Nature was well content, and though their Language was not altogether underſtood by any, yet many of their words were found to be purely *Buſquiſh*, reduced on this diſcovery to Chriſtianity, but eaſily diſcernable by all other *Spaniards* by their tawney complexions, occaſioned by the Reverberation of the Sun-beams, from thoſe rocky Mountains, wherewith on all ſides they are incompaſſed.

CHAP. XXI.

NORWEY.

IN *Norwey*, there is a little ſort of Beaſt, called by the name of *Lemers*, about the bigneſs of a Mouſe, and are by the Inhabitants ſaid to drop out of the Clouds in tempeſtious Weather, like the Locuſts, they devour every green

green thing on the Earth, and at a certain time die all in heaps (as it were) together; and with their ſtench ſo poyſon the Air, that the poor People are long after troubled with the Jaundies, and a giddineſs in the Head: But theſe Beaſt come not ſo often to infect the Land, as the Whales do to terrifie the ſhores; the Seas being there ſo deep, and therefore a fit habitation for thoſe great *Leviathans*, againſt whoſe violence and fury; the People of the Sea-coaſt have found a remedy, which is by caſting ſome water intermixt with Oyle of Caſtor; the ſmell whereof forces them immediately to retire, without this help there were no Fiſhing on the Coaſts.

CHAP. XXII.

ZISCA a *Bohemian* Cap.

WE read of one *Ziſca* a *Bohemian* Captain, who in eleven Battells fought in defence of the *Huſſites* againſt the Pope, and his Confederates; prevailed, and went away victorious: Inſomuch that at his Death, he willed the *Behemians* to flea him, and make a Drum of his skin; perſwading himſelf, if they ſo did, they would never be overcome: a fancy no leſs Idle then ſtrange.

In ſome of the Forreſts of *Bohemia*, there is a little Beaſt called *LOMIE*, which hath hanging under its neck a Bladder always full of ſcalding water, with which when ſhe is hunted, ſhe ſo tortureth the Dogs, that ſhe thereby eaſily makes her eſcape.

CHAP. XXIII.

CHAP. XXIII.

ASSIRIA.

THe Country of *Aſſiria*, is ſaid to be ſo fertile, that the Hedges on the high way ſides, afford very good Fruit, and the adjoyning Fields affords to the Paſſengers the ſhades of Fig-trees, were it not naturally ſo, it would not be much helped by Art, or Induſtry; as being but meanly peopled, and thoſe few without any encouragement, either to the planting Fruits, or manuring the Land. Their Sheep are commonly fat and fair, but ſo over-laded on the Tail both with Fleſh and Fleece, that they hang in long wreaths to the ground, dragged after them with no ſmall difficulty, the Tails of theſe Sheep frequently weighing thirty pounds or upward. 'Tis ſaid, that the *Aſſirians* have a ſtrange

ſtrange way of contracting their Marriages, their Wives they never ſee till the day of their Marriage, but hearing a good report of them; they negotiate with her Friends, and when agreed, they meet in the Chancell of the Church; wherein there is a partition with a hole in it: The Bridegroom and his Friends ſtanding on one ſide; and the Bride and her kindred on the other, then that Church-man biddeth the Bridegroom to put his hand through the hole in the partition, and take his Bride by the hand, which he doth accordingly; the mother of the Bride with a ſharp pointed Inſtrument made of purpoſe, pricking the Bridegrooms hand all over with ſufficient eagerneſs, if when he feeleth the ſmart, he lets go her hand, they take it for a Sign, that he will not love her; but if he hold her faſt, and wring her hand ſo hard, till She cry again; they take it as a very good Omen, and are glad, they have ſo well beſtowed her.

After

After the Marriage is conſummate, if a Male child be born unto them, the Father looſeth his own name, and is called after his Sons name; ſo as if the Fathers name be *Moſes*, and his Sons name *Joſeph*; the Father is no more called *Moſes*, but Abba *Joſeph*; or the Father of *Joſeph*, ſo highly do they reverence Marriage, and the Fruits thereof, Poſterity.

CHAP. XXIIII.

QUIVIRA in *Califormia.*

THe Province of *Quivira* in *Califormia*, is a Country full of Herbage, breeding great ſtore of Cattel, differing not much in bigneſs from thoſe of *Europe*, but that they have an high Bunch betwixt their ſhoulders, briſtled on the back like Bores, which ſomewhat reſemble the mane of a Horſe; their legs ſhort and clad with Fetlocks, their

their Horns ſhort, but ſharp; the whole Beaſt of ſo horrid an aſpect, that a Horſe will not venture near him, till well acquainted; yet in this Beaſt lyes all the Riches of the Inhabitants of the Country; for they are to them, as Ale to Drunkards, Meat, Drink, and Cloath, and more too; for the Hides yield them houſes, or at leaſt the covering of them, their Bones, Bodkins; their Hair, Thread; their Sinewes, Ropes; their Hornes, Mawes, and Bladders, Veſſels; their Dung Fire; their Calfskins, Budgets to draw and keep water in; their Blood, Drink; and their Fleſh Meat.

There is alſo ſaid to be a Cave between two Mountains, from which the Rain deſcending, turns into Alablaſter, naturally faſhioned into Pillars; and other Portraitures.

CHAP. XXV.

CHAP. XXV.

GERMANY.

IN *Germany*, once lived an EARL, whoſe Wife was called *Jermentrudis*, having accuſed a poor Woman of Adultery, and cauſed her to be grievouſly punniſhed, for having twelve Children at a birth; was afterwards her ſelf delivered of the ſame number, and all of them Sons: her Husband being abſent at the time of her delivery, She commanded the Nurſe to kill eleven of them; fearing (it ſeems) the like ſhame and puniſhment, as by her Inſtigation was inflicted on the poor Woman: The Nurſe going to perform this wicked command, was met by the old Earl, then returning home-ward: who asked her; what ſhe had in her Apron, ſhe made anſwer whelps; he deſired to ſee them,

ſhe denied him: angry at this refuſal, he opened her Apron, and there found eleven of his own ſweet Babes, and moſt of them of promiſing countenances, examining the matter; he found out the truth, and enjoyning the old Nurſe to be ſecret in it, he put the children out to Nurſe; ſix years being expired, the Earl invited to a Feaſt, moſt of his own and his Ladies kindred, and attiring the young Boys all alike, preſented them to their Mother, who ſuſpecting by the number of them, what the matter was; confeſt her offenſe, is pardoned by a good old Earl, and carefully educates her children: whom the Father commanded to be called Guelps, alluding to Whelps, or the Puppis which the Nurſe told him, ſhe had in her Apron.

CHAP. XXVI.

CHAP. XXVI.

NOVA ZELINA.

Nova Zelina, is one of the *Ruſſian* Iſlands, ſcituate on the Eaſt of *Willoughby* Iſland, (ſo called from Sir *Hugh Willoughby*, becauſe he firſt diſcovered it, and was hereabout found frozen to Death the next year following) and was firſt diſcovered by ſuch adventurers as followed *Willoughby*'s deſign: Famous for having a Race of ſhort ſtatuted men, not above four foot high, a degree above the height of *Pigmies*; who by the relation of the *Ruſſes* have neither Laws, nor Religion, or Civility; but that they worſhipped the Sun, Moon, and Northern Star, to which they offer a yearly Sacrifice of their *Deer*; and that the Iſland is a woody Deſart, and not eaſie for travel; having in it neither green

Bough nor Graſs, yet there are abundance of Bears, and ſuch ravenous Beaſts.

CHAP. XXVII.

SAMOGITIA in *Poland.*

Samogitia, is a ſmall Province in *Poland*, the People thereof ſuppoſed to be of the Saxon race, of a good ſtature, well ſet, bold, and apt for War, but withall boyſterous, rude, and barbarous; Chriſtians in general, but many who retain ſtill their old Idolatries: nouriſhing amongſt them a kind of four-footed Serpents, above three handfuls in length, which they worſhip; as their houſhould Gods, mending them with fear and reverence when they call them out to their repaſts; and if any miſchance do happen to any of their Family, it is imputed preſently to ſome want of due

obſervations

obſervations of theſe ugly Creatures, naturally inclined to Divinations, Charms, and Sorceries, frequenly abuſed (as for the moſt part ſuch People are) by Diabolical Illuſions. They have ſome cuſtoms alſo as unprofitable, as theſe are heatheniſh; breaking up their Grounds as they do in *Muſcovy*, with Spades or Stocks; and when one of their Governours obſerving the Husbandry of other Countries, had brought them the uſe of the Plough. It fortuned that for two or three years either by the Indiſpoſition of the Weather, or ſome other accident, they had not ſo much Corn, as they uſed to have, which want the People attributed to the uſe of the Plough, and not believing that there was any other cauſe of it, grew ſo much incenſed; that the Governour fearing ſome Sedition like to follow on it, was forced to leave them to the old way, which before they went. An humour like

to that of the preſent *Iriſh*, in plowing with their Horſes tails.

CHAP. XXVIII.

LIVONIA.

IN ſome part of *Livonia*, are a ſort of People, ſo ſimple in point of Religion, and the like; that when they bury any of their Dead, every one drinks one health to him, and poureth his part upon him, when his turn comes to drink; putting into the grave with him an Hatchet, Wine, Meat, and ſome Money for his Voyage: And yet they are great lovers of Confeſſion, eſteemers of Holy Water, and diligent Frequenters of their Churches; but ſo Ignorant in matters of Religion, that there is hardly one in a Village, can ſay his *Pater Noſter.*

CHAP. XXIX

CHAP. XXIX.

SODOM.

THe Country, where the Cities of *Sodom* and *Gomorra* once ſtood, was called the valley of *Sidim*, which was exceeding fruitful; Inſomuch that 'twas compared to an Earthly Paradiſe; but this place, ſo beautified and adorned with ſuch a wonderful Richneſs of Soil, and other pleaſures, that might make glad the heart of man; through the ſinfulneſs of the Inhabitants, is ſo changed; that after the Cities and Fields were deſtroyed by Fire and Brimſtone from Heaven, the whole Country was turned into a moſt horrid ſtinking Lake, called *Mare mortuum*, or the *dead Sea*.

The Waters whereof moſt thick, ſtinking, bitter, and ſalt, beyond any Sea-water; whatſoever, wherein no

Creature liveth or can live, therefore called the dead Sea. The River *Jordan* runs into it, and is infected by it; Inſomuch that the Fiſh of that River ſhun the Lake as a deadly Poyſon, and if at any time by the ſwiftneſs of the River, they are driven into it, they immediately die.

No living thing can be drowned in it; which *Veſpaſian* being deſirous to make trial of, came in perſon to ſee it; and cauſed ſome Perſons altogether Ignorant in ſwimming, to be bound with their hands behind them, and thrown into the Lake, but was as it were repulſed, by a certain Spirit of the Water; and like a Rock they floated upon the ſuperficies of the Water.

Every fair Sun-ſhiny day, it changeth the colour thrice, by reaſon of the Sun Beams falling either Rightly or Oblickly upon it, as at Morning, Noon and Sun ſet, according to which it varieth the colour, and yields

a certain Pitchy ſubſtance, called in Latin *Bitumen*, which ſwims upon the top of the Lake, in great abundance, ſome pieces as big as an Ox; and is of ſuch a Nature, that if any ſmall Ships come near to fetch it away, they are caught and drawn away by the Tenacity, or Limy catching hold thereof, and not to be looſed again, but by application of Urine. *Tui menſes muliebres permixti ſunt*, ſaith mine Author, and with this only the *Bitumen* is diſſolved. It ſendeth up a moſt Peſtilent Air, inſomuch, that one would think the very ſtream of Hell fire were beneath it; hereupon the Banks, and Neighbouring Mountains are quite barren: if but an Aple grow near it, it is by Nature ſuch, that it ſpeaks the Anger of God; for without, 'tis beautiful and Red; but within nothing but duſty Smoak and Cinders, the like ſaith *Tacitus*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

ANATOLIA.

IN *ANATOLIA*, ſtands the Mountain *Taurus*; a Branch whereof called by the name of *Chimæra*, vomiting flames of fire like *Sicilian Ætna*; the bottom whereof infeſted with Serpents, the middle part grazed upon with Goats, and the higher parts made dangerous by the dens of Lyons; hence by the Poets made a Monſter, having the head of a Lyon, the Body of a Goat, and the Tail of a Serpent.

The City *Cyzicus* in this Countrey, famous in its time for having a Glorious Temple in it; the Pillars whereof being Four Cubits thick, and 50 Cubits high, were each of an Intire Stone only; the whole Fabrick all of poliſhed Marble; every Stone joyned

ed to the other with a line of Gold; but at laſt ruined by an Earth-quake.

CHAP. XXXI.

SCHELINK in *Sevenwolden.*

IN the Iſle *SCHELINK*, in the Province of *Sevenwolden in* Weſt *Friezland*, the Shores are ſaid to be well ſtored with Dogg-Fiſh, which the Inhabitants take after this manner; the Men attire themſelves with the Skins of Beaſts, which they have made for that purpoſe, then going to the Sea ſide, fall a Dancing, with which ſport, the ſilly Fiſh being much delighted, preſently make out of the water towards them, and Nets are immediately pitched betwixt them and the water: which done, the men put off their diſguiſes, which when the affrighted Fiſhes ſee, Poſt towards the Sea, and ſo are caught in the Coyles.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

BEGORRE.

IN the Earldom of *BEGORRE* near the *Pyrenæan* Mountains, are ſaid to live a Leprous, and Infectious ſort of People, of noiſom Breaths, deformed Bodies, and gaſtly Viſages: in which regard not ſuffered to have commerce with other People, nor to Inherit any Lands, but only to apply themſelves to drudgery, and the baſeſt of Mechanick Trades, from their great mis-ſhapen heads called *Capets* or *Gabets*.

CHAP. XXXIII.

CASCAR.

CASCAR, a Province in *Altay* in *Tartaria*, the People thereof Generally Rude and Barbarious, inſomuch that in ſome parts, both Sexes Indulge themſelves this mutual Priviledge; that if the Husband or Wife be abſent twenty dayes, the other party is at Liberty again to Marry.

Cheſmur, *Lopp*, and *Camull*, three other Provinces in the ſaid Countrey, whereof the Inhabitants of the firſt, are generally both Idolaters and Inchanters, cauſing the dumb Idols to ſpeak, the Winds to riſe; and the Sun to be darkened; for ſtudying which Black-Art (if it comes to them by Study) they have many Monaſteries, in which their Hermits, or Monaſticks live a ſtrickt kind of life.

The

The Province of *Lopp*, memorable for having a great Desart of 30 days Journey in it, so true a Desart, that whosoever means not to starve himself, must carry all his victuals with him; dangerous to Travellers, if not before-hand made acquainted with their danger; the evil Spirits calling Men by their names, and so make them stray from their Company; where they either perish with Famine, or are devoured with wild Beasts.

Camull, an Idolatrous Countrey, the People whereof account it a great honour to them, to have their Wives and Sisters at the pleasures of such, as they entertain; from which Bruitish Custom, when restrained by *Mango Cham*, they Petitioned at the three years end, to be restored again to their former Liberty; protesting they could never thrive since they left that Custom; which desire of theirs was at last granted, and is still in use.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXIV.

MORAVIA.

IN *MORAVIA*, amongſt other things, is ſaid to grow great ſtore of Frankincenſe, and contrary to the Nature of it; not on Trees, but on the ground: and that too (which adds much to the Miracle) in the ſhape and figure of thoſe parts, which Men and Women muſt endeavour to conceal.

In the ſame Countrey, is a Town called *Meſſa*, or *Maſſa*, famous in Ancient time, for having a Temple in it; whoſe Beams and Rafters are of the Bones of Whales, which uſually are left dead on the Sea-ſhores.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXV.

HASCORA in *Morrocca.*

IN the Province of *HASCORA* in *Moroocca*, are ſaid to grow a ſort of Grapes, as large as Pullets Eggs. And not far from a Town called *Tedza*, in the ſaid Countrey ſtands the hill *Anchiſa*, where 'tis ſaid that it Snoweth at all ſeaſons of the year, notwithſtanding the Inhabitants go extreamly thin clad in the ſharpeſt Winters.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVI.

TUNIS.

IT Is reported, that in the Kingdom of *TUNIS*, Corn hath in former time been ſo plentiful, that in the Reign of *Auguſtus*, were 400 Ears growing upon one ſtalk. And in the time of *Domitius Nero*, were 360 more growing upon another; and both ſent to *Rome*.

CHAP. XXXVII.

GREECE.

IN *GREECE*, are ſaid to be two Rivers by name *Cireus*, and *Nileus*, both of that ſtrange Nature, that if a Sheep drink of the former, his

Wool turneth white; and if of the latter, it turns cole-black.

There is also a Stone called *Aminthus*, which is drawn into Thread like Hemp and Cloth made thereof; which when 'tis foul, instead of being cleansed with water, as other Cloth is, 'tis thrown into the fire, and so cleansed by burning it. But more of this hereafter.

CHAP. XXXVIII.

JANGOMA.

JANGOMA, in the Countrey of *Laos*, is a mighty Nation, and a stout sort of People; by Religion Gentiles, naked from the Waist upward, tying up their Hair like Caps; their Countrey very Rich and Level, but very ill Neighboured by the *Gueons*, who possess the Mountains, whence falling into great Companies, they

they hunt for men, whom if they take, they Kill, and Eat, as we do any ſort of our Game with us.

CHAP. XXXIX.

CHALDÆA.

IN ſome part of *CHALDÆA*, and other places; 'tis ſaid that for Communicating the Succeſs of their Affairs from Town to Town, and Stage to Stage; they make uſe of *Pigeons* as the ſpeedieſt Meſſengers; which is done after this manner: When the Hen *Pigeon* ſitteth, or hath any young, they take the Cock, and ſet him in an open Cage: whom when they have Travelled a days Journey, they let go at Liberty, and he ſtraight flyeth home to his Mate; when they have trained them thus from one place to another, and that there be occaſion to ſend any advertiſements; they tye

a Letter about one of their Necks, which at their return is taken off, by ſome of the houſe; advertiſed thereby of the State of other places, the like is alſo uſed betwixt *Ormius* and *Balfora.*

CHAP. XL.

Of Locuſts, and other ſtrange Meats.

MOSES.

WE Read in the Law of *MOSES*, *Levit.* the 11. *ver.* 22. That Locuſts were allowed of to be eaten, which ſurely had not been done, had they not been good and fitting to eat. *Pliny* tell us, the *Parthians* fed upon them as dainties; *Strabo* alſo affirms, that the *Æthiopians* lived moſt upon them: And *Galon* tell us that the *Egyptians*, did uſe to eat Vipers and Adders, as familiarly as we do Eels,

Eels, Beſides St. *Hierome* affirmeth, that in *Pontus* and *Phrygia*, they uſually eat thoſe white Worms with black heads that lye in wood, and between the bark of Trees; And that by Tenants they were preſented to Landlords, as ſpecial dainties; and ſome took them in Lieu of Rent. The *Aſſyrians* were wont to eat Land Crocodiles; and the *Affricans* Green Lizards: Among others, Dormiſe were accounted the daintieſt meat. In *Cozumela*, and *Jucatana*, Iſlands of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and other places there-abouts, they fat a kind of Dog, which cannot bark, as we do Swine, and eat them; the Ancients alſo ſuppoſed ſucking Whelps to be ſo clean and pure, that they offered them their Gods in Sacrifice; The *Parian Indians*, did not only eat mans fleſh, but alſo (as Apes do) Lice, Froggs, Worms, and ſuch filthy things: The *Tartarians* eat the Carrion Carcaſſes of dead Horſes, Camels, Aſſes, Cats,

and Dogs, even when they ſtink and are full of Maggots; and hold them as dainty as we do Veniſon.

CHAP. XLI.

GALEN.

GALEN tell us of a certain man, that was extreamly ſick of a Leproſie, kept company a good time with ſome Companions of his; till one above the reſt was infected with the contagion of the Diſeaſe: for he was not to be endured, by reaſon of the loathſom ſtench that proceed from his unclean Body: wherefore a Cottage was Built for him near a Town, upon a Hill remote from People, a fair ſpring running hard by; and herein the Leaper was placed, with a man attending him, to carry him Victuals, and other neceſſaries: It happened that about the Dogg-days, ſweet Wine being brought

brought in an Earthen Veſſel into the Field to the Mowers, near the place where this Leaper was placed; he that brought it, ſet it not far from them, and went his way; being gon, and ſome of them being thirſty, came and took up the Pitcher to pour out ſome Wine into a Bowl half full of Water; which they mixed with their Wine, and out falls a drowned Viper from the Pitcher into the Bowl; hereupon the men being amazed, let the Wine alone, and drank, and contented themſelves with Water: but when they had finiſhed their days work, and were to go out of the Field, as it were out of pity, they gave to the Leprous man the Wine; wherein the Viper was drowned, ſuppoſing it better for him to dye, than to live in that miſery; but he, when he had drank it, was as it were miraculouſly cured: for all that thick and moſt loathſom ſcabby ſwelling of the Diſeaſe, that covered him over, fell a-

away from him, like the hard outside of a Crab-Fish, and new skin and flesh succeeding underneath in the place. Another example hereof though upon an unlike occasion, happened in *Mysia*, a Town of *Asia*.

CHAP. XLII.

ANZIEHANA in *Æthiopia*:

ANziehana in *Æthiopia*, hath on the west part of it, *Songo* and *Loango*; extended thence to the East, as far almost as the Lake of *Zembre*; the Inhabitants of it, the cruellest Canibals in the World; for they do not only eat their Enemies, but their Friends, and Kinds-folk also; and that they may be sure not to want these Dainties, they have shambles of mans Flesh, as in other places of Beef, and Mutton, so covetous with all, that if their Slaves will but yield a penny more, when sold

ſold joynt by joynt, then if ſold alive, they will kill and cut them out in pieces, and ſell them ſo upon their Shambles.

CHAP. XLIII.

SYRIA.

IN *Syria*, are ſaid to be a choice of Religions, as a *Chriſtian*, *Mahometan*, *Pagan*, and one Compound out of them all; which is that of the *Druſians*. The *Mahometans* embraced by the generality of the People throughout the whole, and by all that are in Office or Authority, is only countenanced and approved; though all the reſt be tollerated: The *Pagan* entertained only in the mountanous Country, bordering on *America*, Inhabited by a ſort of People, whom they call *Curdi*, or the *Curdens*, ſuppoſed to be ſo deſcended from the antient

Ancient *Parthians*, as being very expert in Bows and Arrows, their moſt uſual Armes: A Race of People, who are ſaid to worſhip alike, both God and the Devil; the one, that they may receeive Benefits from him; the other, that he may not hurt them: but their principal Devotions are addreſſed to the Devil only, and that upon good reaſons, as themſelves conceive; for God they ſay, is a good man, and will do no Body harm, but the Devil is a miſchievious fellow, and muſt be pleaſed with Sacrifices, that he do not hurt them,

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CHAP

CHAP. XLIIII.

THEBET.

THebet, is a fenny Region of *Tartaria*, full of Woods, rich in *Corral*; which they find on the Sea-ſhores, and uſe it inſtead of Money, ſo named from the chief City of it; the ordinary ſeat of the *Abaſſi*, or Pope of this Idolatrous People, much reverenced, and having in his power the diſpoſing of all Affairs which concern the Service of their Idols: They have alſo good ſtore of Muſick, and abundance of wild Beaſts bred in their Forerſts; but no Beaſt wilder then the People, who in times paſt (if not at preſent) uſe to bury their Parents in their own bowels, and to make drinking cups of their skuls, for fear leaſt in the midſt of their Jollity, they ſhould forget their Progenitors. Yet not more barbarous then

then Immodeſt, it being contrary to their Cuſtom to take a Wife that is a Virgin: and therefore the mothers uſe to proſtitute their Daughters to the Merchant-ſtrangers, who having had their pleaſures of them, gratifie them with a Jewel, or ſome other preſent, which they wear on their Wedding-day, ſhe being the moſt acceptable Bride to her Husband, who bringeth the greateſt Dowry with her of theſe baſe rewards.

CHAP. XLV.

PATAVIUM in *Italy.*

THere was found in the Territory of *Patavium* in *Italy*, in former Ages, a very antient Monument, wherein were two Urnes, a greater and a leſs, both made of Earth, the bigger contained the leſs: now in the leſs was found a Lamp burning between

between two Viols, the one of Gold, the other of Silver, and both full of a moſt excellent Liquor; by the Benefit of which, it was ſuppoſed to have burned many years. The learned coming to the Monument, affirmed it to be that perpetual Fire, invented by the wonderful Induſtry of the antient Phyloſophers, which would endure ſo many years: In which opinion they were confirmed, by verſes written on both Urnes, which ſeemed to be of great Antiquity. The like *Ludovicus Vives* reports in his time, to have been found in antient Graves, which by Inſcription had burnt above five hundred years. St. *Auguſtine* likewiſe affirms, that in the Temple of *Venus*, was a Lamp that never went out; which he ſuppoſed to have been done either by Art *Magical*, or by the Induſtry of ſome man, who had put *Lapidem Asbeſtum*, or the unchangeable burning ſtone within the ſaid Lamp, and in the time of Pope *Paulus* the third

Third, the Grave of *Tullio*, *Cicero*'s Daughter was found, wherein was the like Lamp burning; but as ſoon as 'twas opened, that the Air came to it, it preſently went out; This Lamp had burnt there 15 hundred years.

CHAP. XLVI.

CRETE.

TIs obſervable, that in *CRETE*, there is bred no Serpents, or Venomous Beaſts, or Worms, Ravenous or hurtful Creatures; ſo that their Sheep Graze very ſecurely without any Shepheard; yet if a Woman happen to bite a Man any thing hard, he will hardly be cured of it; which if true, then the laſt part of the Priviledge foregoing (of breeding no hurtful Creature) muſt needs be falſe. They have an Herb called *Alimos*, which if one chew in his mouth, he ſhall feel no

no hunger for that day; Here is (beſides many Medicinal Herbs) that is called *Dictamnum*, or *Dictamnas*, of ſpecial virtue againſt Poyſon, either, by way of Prevention, or preſent Cure; peculiar only to this Iſland: It affordeth great ſtore of *Laudanum*, a Juice or Gum, forced with incredible labour, out of a certain Tree *Ciſto*, of which the Mountains yield abundance; good to cauſe ſleep, if immoderately taken, but if not very well prepared, and taken with moderation, it brings the laſt ſleep upon a man, out of which not to be awakened, till the ſound of the laſt Trumpet raiſe him.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVII.

HUNGARIA.

IN *HUNGARIA*, are ſaid to be many Medicinal Waters, and more hot Baths then in any one Countrey in *Europe*; ſome Waters alſo of a ſtrange Nature, whereof ſome falling on the ground is turned into a Stone; others about the Town of *Smalnice*, which falling into Ditches makes up a kind of mud, out of which tried, and melted, they make an excellent Copper; and ſome again which flow in Winter, and freeze in Summer; and near to *Friſtice*, or *Menſoll*, is a Spring or Fountain, out of which cometh a green Water, whereof they make a Soder for their Gold.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVIII.

ARMAGH.

IN the County *ARMAGH*, in the Kingdom of *Ireland*, is a Lake; into which if one thruſt a piece of Wood, he ſhall find that part of it which remaineth in the mud to be turned into Iron; and that in the Water to be turned into a Whetſtone. 'Tis ſaid, that their Kine will give no Milk, if their Calves be not by them; or at leaſt their Calf-skins ſtuffed out with Straw or Hay.

CHAP. XLIX.

MADAGASCAR.

MADAGASCAR, one of the *African* Islands, is a Countrey plentiful of all things neceſſary for the life of Man; particularly of *Mill*, *Rice*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Cotton*, *Wooll*, *Sugars*, *Stags*, *Goats*, *Dear*, and other Creatures both Wild and Tame; *Lemons*, and other cooling Fruits, Red *Sanders*, *Saffron*, *Amber*, and ſome Mines of *Gold*, *Silver*, *Iron*, and *Copper*: Their Beefs and Mutton ſo good and cheap, that for a two peny Bead, or ſome ſuch trifle, they will ſell Beefs and Sheep of good taſte and bigneſs. great ſtore of *Elephants* & rare Fruits, and amongſt the reſt they have plenty of thoſe they call *Coco's*, or *Cocon-uts*; a kind of Date as bigg as a *Cabbage*; the Liquor in it about the quantity of

a

a Pint, in taſte like Wine and Sugar; the Kernel bigg enough to content two Men: and like good Ale, it affords not only Meat and Drink, but Clothing two; as alſo Furniture for their Houſes, Tackle for their Ships, Fewel for their Fire, and Timber for their Building; A Country far too good for ſo bad a People.

For as Travellers report they are Treacherous, Inhoſpitable, Ignorant both of Prayers and Feſtivals; deſtitute of the diſtinction of Time, into Years and Months; not knowing any proper names for the days in the week, nor able to reckon above 10; naked except their privities, which they cover with a Cotten; Idolaters in the Midland parts, and Mahometans on the Shores; commendable only for their hate to *Poligamy*, and reſtrayning themſelves to one wife; the defiling of the Marriage Bed ſeverely puniſhed; but otherwiſe ſo eager upon Copulation, that their Boys at the

Age of 12 years, and the Girls at Ten, think they ſtay too long if they keep their Virginity any longer; ſome of them like *Quartilla* in *Petronius Arbiter*, begin ſo early, *ut nunquam meminerint ſe Virgines fuiſſe*, that they remember not the time when they loſt their Maiden-heads. Of colour they are Black, and of ſtrong complexion; their Breaſts and Faces Cut and Pinct, to appear more beautiful.

CHAP. L.

Iſle of *CUBA* in *America*.

AMongſt the Rarities of the Iſle of *Cuba* in *America*, they mention a Fountain, out of which floweth a Pitchey ſubſtance, which is found frequently on the Seas, into which it falleth; excellent for the calking of Ships: Secondly a navigable River, (but the name not told us) the Waters where-

whereof are ſo hot, that a man cannot hold his hand in it withont ſcalding; they tell us alſo of a Valley fifteen Leagues from St. *Jago*, which produceth Stones exactly round, as if made for pleaſure; but yet meerly natural, but theſe no greater Rarities then in other places, nor altogether ſo great as in *Hiſpaniola*: Of which they tell us of a fair River, whoſe Waters are ſalt, and yet none but freſh ſtreames fall into it: Of another Lake (three Leagues in compaſs) on the top of the Mountains, into which many Rivers were known to run without any exit; yet neither of theſe ſo rare or ſtrange as the *Cucugo*, a kind of a *Beetle*, the eyes and wings whereof when opened, give ſo great a light in the darkeſt night, or places, that a man may ſee to read or write by it, as well as by a Candle.

CHAP. LI.

TIBERIUS.

'TIs reported in the time of *Tiberius* the Roman Emperour, there was invented Glaſs of that temper, that it would abide the hamer, and be beaten in length or breadth like lead, and pliable to bend every way like Paper; and that the Inventor was put to death upon this occaſion: He having built a magnificent Palace in *Rome*, which after the building began to ſink, and was likely to fall, which *Tiberius* ſeeing, and having before-hand paid him for the building of it; commanded him to depart, and never to ſee him in the face again. He afterward having invented the way of making Glaſs malyable, or to abide the hamer, came to ſhew the ſame to *Tiberius*, in hopes of obtaining a reward for his

In-

nvention, but inſtead thereof, his whole Shop was pulled down and laid waſte, leaſt Braſs, Gold, and Silver, ſhould be undervalued in their price and eſteem, Some report that *Tiberius* did it out of malice and envy, becauſe he naturally hated learning, and all Ingenious men: *Petronius* relates the matter after this manner, ſaying, *that there was a skilful Crafts-man, who made Cups, and Veſſels of Glaſs, of that firmneſs that they would no more break their Pots of Silver or Gold.*

Now when he had made a Viol of this Glaſs, and thought it worthy to be given to *Tiberius*, he was brought with his preſent before him; *Tiberius* received the Viol, and much commended the workmanſhip of it, the workman more to amaze the beholders, and that he might make himſelf a further way into *Tiberius* favour; took the Glaſs-viol again into his hand, and threw it down upon the pavement with ſo great a force, that had it been

made of Gold or Silver, it had been either broke or bruiſed. *Tiberius* was hereat aſtoniſhed, but the maker took up his Glaſs again, which was only a little bruiſed, but no where broken; then taking a hamer out of his pocket, he beat out the bruiſe again, and brought it to 'its right faſhion; which being done, he thought he had purchaſed Heaven, gaining at once *Tiberius*'s Favour and Admiration; But it fell out otherwiſe, for *Tiberius* demanded, if any knew that Art but himſelf? *He anſwered*, none that he knew; whereupon *Tiberius* commanded, he ſhould be beheaded; For, (*ſays he*) If this Art were publickly known, Gold and Silver would be no more eſteemed of then Clay.

CHAP. LII.

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HENRY the third *Emperour.*

THere was a Lady lived iu the time of *Henry* the third, Emperour, who brought forth at one Birth 365 Children, the juſt nnmber of days in the year; In memory whereof, not far from *Leiden* in *Holland*, in a Village called *Lanſdunen*, there is to be ſeen a Table of *Marble*, which contains the whole ſtory of this ſtupendious accident. Theſe two Verſes were Ingraven uppermoſt being her *Epitaph.*

En tibi monſtroſum nimis, memorabile factum
Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

Margaret, the Wife of *Herman* Earl of *Henenberge*, and Daughter of *Florence*, the 4*th* Earl of *Holland*, and *Zealand*, Siſter of *William* King of the *Romans*,

Romans, and after *Cæsar*, or Governour of the Empire, *&c.* This noble Countess being about forty years of age, upon *Easter* day about nine of the clock in the year of our Lord God, 1276. was brought to bed of 365 Children, half Males; and half Females, the odd one an *Hermophradite*, all which were baptized, in the Church of *Laudunen* aforesaid by the names of *John* and *Elizabeth*, who together with their mother, dyed the same day, and lye buried in the said Church. This happened by the meanes of a poor Woman, who carried in her Arms two Children, who were Twins, and both of them Males, which the Countess admiring, said, that she could not have them by one Father, and so shook her off with Contempt and Scorn; Whereupon the poor woman being much perplexed, presently prayed to God to send her as many Children, as there was days in the year, which thing beyond the course of nature

ture, in a ſtupendious manner; came to paſs, as is before related.

CHAP. LIII.

LINUM VIVUM.

'TIs reported, that in ancient times, there was a certain kind of Flax, which the Latins called *Linum vivum*, whereof were made whole pieces of Linnen-cloth, and Garments, which could not be conſumed by Fire, not only ſo, but being caſt into the Fire, the Soil and Dirtineſs of it would be burnt away, and taken out again; it became more white then any water could waſh it. The Bodies of Emperours and Kings were burnt in ſheets of this Linnen, leaſt the Aſhes of their Bodies ſhould mingle with the Aſhes of the Wood: This Flax is hard to be found, and as difficult to be woven, by reaſon of the ſhortneſs of it; but being

being found, 'tis equalled in price to the moſt excellent Pearls *Nero* is reported to have had a linnen Garment of it, 'Tis alſo reported, that *Podocatarus* a Knight of *Cyprius*, brought ſome of it to *Venice*, or at leaſt a ſort of Flax that could not be conſumed by Fire. Now the Flax of *Cyprus* proceedeth from no Plant, as our Flax, but from the ſtone of *Amiantus*, which being found in *Cyprus*, and Broken, the earthy droſs being purged away, there remains fine hair threads, like to Flax which is woven into Cloth; this Flax was ſeen in the houſe of the ſaid *Padocatarus* by many men of worth and credit; wherefore Lime being made of this ſtone, and *Incombuſtible*; *Conſtantine* the Emperour ordained, that it ſhould always burn in Lamps in his Chappel at *Rome*: The ſame reports *Damaſus* in the life of Pope *Silveſter*. St. *Auguſtine* ſaith alſo, that he ſaw Lamps at *Paris*, whoſe lights never conſumed. Alſo at *Lovain*, a Napkin

Napkin taken from the table at a Feaſt, and thrown into the Fire; and being red as a Coal, was taken out again, cooled, and reſtored to the owner more white then if it had been waſhed with all the water and Soap in the Town.

CHAP. LIV.

CHILE.

IN *CHILE*, are ſaid to be ſeveral fine Rivers; but there is one more Famous then the reſt, though nameleſs; which in the day time runneth with a violent ſtream, and in the Night hath no Water at all: The reaſon of it is, becauſe this River hath no conſtant Fountain, but is, both begun and continued by the Snow falling from the Mountains; which in the heat of the day is melted into water, and precipitately carried into the Sea; but con-

congealed in the coldneſs of the night, yields no water at all, whereby the Channel becometh empty.

CHAP. LV.

JAPAN.

JAPAN, is a Country Mountanous and barren, but of a very healthy Air, if not too much ſubject to cold: yet in ſome places they have Wheat in the Month of *May*; but their Rice, which is their Principal ſuſtenance, they gather not before *September*. The ſurface of the Earth clothed with Woods and Forreſts, in which are ſome Cedars of ſo tall and large a body, that one of them only is ſufficient to make a Pillar for a Church: the Bowels of it ſtored with divers Mettals; and amongſt others ſuch inexhauſtible Mines of Gold, *Paulus Venetus* reporteth ſome of their Pallaces

Pallaces of their Kings, to be covered with ſheets of Gold, as ours in *Europe* are with Lead Their fields and Meadows, full of Cattel, but hitherto not made acquainted with making of Butter, their Fens much viſited with wild Ducks, as their yards with Pigeons, Turtle, Quailes, and Putten. The People for the moſt part of a good underſtanding, apt to learn, and of able memories; cunning and ſubtile in their dealings, of Body vigorous and ſtrong, accuſtomed to bear Arms till ſixty years old, their Complexion of an Olive-colour, their Beards thin, and the one half of their hair of their Heads ſhaved off, patient they are of pain, ambitious of Glory, uncapable of ſuffering wrong, but can withall diſſemble their reſentments of it, till opportunity of Revenge.

They reproach no man for his poverty, ſo it come not by his own thriftneſs, for which cauſe they deteſt all kind of Gaming, as the wayes or

ill

ill Husbandry; and Generally abhor Slandering, Swearing, and Theft. Their Mourning commonly is in White, as their Feaſts in Black; their Teeth they colour black alſo, to make them more beautiful; they mount on the Right ſide of the Horſe, and ſit (as we uſe to riſe) when they entertain. In Phyſiek they eat ſalt things, ſharp and raw; and in their Salutations, they put off their ſhooes; The very Antipodes of our World in Cuſtom, though not in ſight; In other things they much reſemble thoſe of *China*, if not the more Ceremonious of the two: waſhing their Infant children in the neareſt River as ſoon as born, and putting on ſhooes when they go to meat.

The People have but one Language, but that ſo intermingled with the words of other Nations, that it ſeems rather to be many then one: they have long uſed the Art of Printing, which probably they might have from

from *China*: the Characters whereof are a kind of *Burchigraphy*, and signifie not only Letters, but some whole Words also; in matters of Religion *Gentiles*, Adorning Anciently the Sun, Moon, and Stars of Heaven, and giving Divine honour to wild Beasts, and the Staggs of the Forrests: but specially worshipping some of their Deceased Priests and Princes, by the names of *Fotoques*, and *Camis*; to the first of which, they use to pray for Goods of the other World, and to the last for Temporal Blessings; Two Famous Mountains there are, one of which called *Figenojama*, is said to Transcend the Clouds in height, the other (but without a Name,) useth to cast forth dreadful Flames like *Sicilian Ætna*: on the top whereof the Devil environed with a white flaming cloud, doth sometimes shew himself to such of his Votaries, as live about this Hill an abstemious life, like the Ancient Hermits.

CHAP. LVI.

GILOLO.

GILOLO, called also *Batachina*, is one of the *Oriental Islands*, which our Navigators include under the Name of *Del Moro*, of large extent, conceived to be half as big as *Italy*; by that account (the truth thereof is very much doubled) greater than *Zelan* is in Compass, though of less Reputation; that being Governed by its own Princes, this is Subject for the most part to the King of *Ternate*. Scituate East of the *Molluccos*, exceeding plentiful of Rice, well stored with Wild Hens, and on the shores provided of a kind of Shell-Fish, which in taste much resembleth Mutton; a Tree they have, which they call by the Name of *Sagu*, of the pith thereof they make their Bread; and of the Sap

Sap or Juice of it, they compoſe a pleaſing Drink, which ſerveth them inſtead of Wine; the Air Intemperately hot; the People well proportioned, but Rude and Salvage; ſome of them *Gentiles*, ſome *Mahometans*; of which laſt Religion is their King; the chief Town of it is *Batchane* or *Batachina*, in which the *Hollanders* have a Fort to defend their Factory.

CHAP. LVII.

CALEBS or *Gilolo.*

WEſt of the *CALEBS* or *Gilolo*, lyeth the Iſle of *Borneo*, of more Note and Greatneſs than any of the Oriental Iſlands; the Country ſaid to be provided of all things neceſſary, the People generally more White then the reſt of the *Indians*, of good Wits, and approved Integrity; though all *Mahometans*, or *Gentiles*, divided

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betwixt two Kings, and two Religions; the Kings of *Borneo* and his Subjects, being all *Mahometans*; thoſe of *Laus* ſtill remaining in their Ancient *Gentiliſm.* Theſe think the Sun and Moon to be Man and Wife, and the Stars their children, aſcribing to each of them Divine honour, to the Sun eſpecially, whom they Salute at firſt Riſing with great Reverence, ſaying certain Verſes; their publick buſineſs are Treated on in the Night, at which time the Counſellers of State meet and Aſſend ſome Tree, viewing the Heavens till the Moon riſe, and then go to their Senate Houſe, the ſame Apparrel, Generally of both Religions; but thin by reaſon of the great heat of the Air: a Shirt of Calico, or ſome ſuch light ſtuff, worne more for modeſty then for warmth.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVIII.

BORNEO.

OPpoſite to *Borneo*, towards the South lyeth the Iſles of *Java*, two in number, diſtinguiſhed by *Java Major*, and *Java Minor*; *Java Major* the more Northward of the two, and much the bigger, ſaid to be in Compaſs 3000 Miles, the Country Rich and Fertile, yielding great plenty of Fruit, Corn and Rice eſpecially, the People of a middle Stature, Corpulent, and broad Faces, moſt of them naked, or covered only with a thin Silk, and that no lower then the knee: accounted the moſt civilleſt People of all the *Indians*, as fetching their Deſcent from *China*: but withall Treacherous, very Proud, much given to lying, and very careleſs of their words, to which ſo uſed, that they count it

not amongſt their faults; Cruel they are alſo ſaid to be, and implacable, if once offended: accuſtomed of old to eat the Bodies of their Friend, accounting no Burial ſo honourable, nor Obſequie ſo applauſive. This is alſo a Cuſtom amongſt the reſt of the *Indians*, and ſo hath been ever ſince the beginning of the *Perſian* Monarchy; *Herodotus* reporteth how *Darius Hyſtaſpes*, underſtanding of this cuſtom, and withall knowing how the *Grecians* uſe to burn their dead; ſent to the *Greeks*, that it was his pleaſure they ſhould eat the Bodies of their dead; but they uſed all manner of perſwaſion, and intreaty, not to be forced to ſo Bruitiſh and Barbarous a Cuſtom; then commanding the *Indians* to comform themſelves to the faſhion of the *Grecians*; but they all more abhorred to burn their dead, then the *Greeks* did to eat them; ſo impoſſible is it for a Cuſtom, either to be ſuddenly left off, or to ſeem undecent

decent and inconvenient, if once throughly ſettled.

CHAP. LIX.

FESSE in *Barbary.*

THe Province of *Feſſe* in *Barbary*, is a Countrey very Fruitful, well ſtored with Cattel, and exceeding Populous; the Villages whereof as bigg as the better ſort of Towns, in other places; but contrary to the Cuſtoms of other Countreys, better Inhabited on the Hills, then amongſt the Villages, the People making uſe of the Mountains, for their Habitations as places of defence and ſafety, but Husbanding the Villages which lie neareſt to them. In this Province 'tis ſaid they have Lyons ſo tame, that they will gather up Bones in the Street like Dogs, without hurting any Body; and other Lyons that are

of ſo cowardly a Nature, that they will run away at the Voice of the leaſt child.

CHAP. LX.

PARIA in *America.*

PARIA in *America*, is a County for ſo much as hath been diſcovered, neither Rich nor Pleaſant, and conſequently, the leſs lookt after; covered with Shrubs and Buſhes, and ſuch unprofitable things, heretofore famed for Pearl, Fiſhing all along the Coaſt, from the Gulf of *Paria*, to that of *Venezuela*, called therefore *Coſtos de las perlas*; but that gainful Trade hath long ſince failed it, not only in eſteem for a vein of excellent Salt, found near Promontory of *Araya*, and the Bay of *Cariaco*; gathered and digged up thereabout in great abundance, and yet never diminiſhing; there

there are ſome ſtrange Creatures in this Country, as the Beaſt called *Capa*, the ſoles of whoſe feet are like a ſhooe, a kind of Hog which lives altogether upon Ants, or Piſmires; Parrots and Bats, of more then ordinary greatneſs; of the People there is nothing ſingullers except it be, that having plenty of good Fruits, Fiſh, and Fleſh, they uſe themſelves to a far worſe diet, feeding on Horſeleeches, Bats, Spiders, Graſhoppers, Worms, Lice, and ſuch other vermine. In other things they ſeem to have, a mixture of all ill Cuſtoms, uſed amongſt the Salvages of *Aſia*, *Affrick*, and *America*; as multitudes of Wives, proſtituting theſe Wives for the firſt Nights lodging, to the *Piacos*, or *Prieſts*; and after to their Gueſts, taking great pains to black their Teeth, and putting ſtrange colours on their Bodies inſtead of Garments, high minded they are, Treacherous and revengeful, accuſtomed

to

to the uſe of poyſoned Arrows, which they Invenom with the blood of Snakes, and other mixtures. In one thing only different from their Neighbours, fencing of their grounds, Orchards, with a Cotton thread, as high as ones waſt, and an opinion which they have, that whoſoever breaketh it, or goes over, or under it, ſhall die immediately; more ſafe in that opinion then by Brazen Walls.

CHAP. LXI.

NUMIDIA.

THe natural Inhabitants of *Numidia*, are ſaid to be a baſe vile People, Thieves, Murderers, Treacherous, and Ignorant of all things; feeding moſt commonly on Dates, Barley, and Carrion; accounting Bread a diet for their Feſtival-days. But the *Arrabians*, who are intermingled with them, in moſt

moſt part of the Countrey, affirmed to be (comparatively with the Nations) Ingenious, liberal, and civil. The Garments of the *Numidians*, of the courſeſt Cloth, ſo ſhort that they cover not half the Body: The Richer ſort diſtinguiſhed by a Jacket of blew Cotton with wide Sleeves; their Steeds are Camels, which they ride without a Stirrup, or ſo much as a Sadle: A leather Thruſt through an hole made in the Noſe of the Camel, ſerves them for a Bridle; and to ſave the charge of Spurs, they make uſe of a Goad; their Religion *Mahometiſm*, to which perverted (Chriſtianity having once had footing here) in the year 710. The *Azanaghi*, and other People of thoſe parts then ſubdued by the *Saracens*, who held them for a Nation of ſo little reckoning, that no man of account amongſt them would deſcend ſo low, as to be their Prince; but left

left them to be ruled as in former times, by the Chiefs, or Heads, of their ſeveral *Claris*.

CHAP. LXII.

NIGRITARUM.

THe Country of *NIGRITARUM*, is ſaid to be hot by reaſon of its Scituation under the torrid *Zone*; yet very well Inhabited, full of People; and in ſome places always green, well watered, and exceeding fruitful, Eſpecially in thoſe parts, which lye within the compaſs of the overflowing of the River *Niger*; and on the further ſide of the River *Sanaga*, abundantly well ſtored both with Corn, Cattel, and Garden-ware for the uſe of their Kitchings, well wooded, and thoſe Woods well furniſhed with Elephants, and other Beaſts; both wild and tame. Their greateſt want

want (but ſuch a want as may be born with) is the want of Fruit-trees, few of which they have; and thoſe they have, bear one kind of Fruit only; which is like the Cheſnut, but ſome what bitterer; Rain here doth neither help nor hurt; their greateſt Welfare conſiſting in the Over-flowings of *Niger*, as that of *Egypt* in the Innundations of *Nile*. In ſome parts very liberally enriched with Mines of Gold and Silver, very fine and pure.

The Inhabitants, till the coming of the *Portugals* thither, were for the moſt part ſo rude and barbarous, that they ſeem to want that uſe of Reaſon, which is peculiar to man; of little Wit, and deſtitute of all Arts and Sciences; prone to Luxury, and for the greateſt part Idolaters, though not without ſome admixture of *Mahometans*. When the *Portugals* firſt ſailed into theſe parts, the People took the Ships for great Birds with white wings, and after upon better acquaintance, they

they could not be brought to believe, but that the eyes which were caſually painted on the Beaks of the Ships, were the eyes by which they ſaw how to direct themſelves in their Courſe. Guns ſeemed to them for their hideous noiſe, to be the Works of the Devil; and for Bag-pipes they took them to be living Creatures; neither when they had been permitted to touch them, would they be perſwaded, but that they were the work of Gods own hands: The very Nobles (if ſo noble a Name may without offence be given to ſuch blokiſh People) are ſo dull and ſtupid, that they are Ignorant of all things, which belong to civil Society, and yet ſo reverent of their King; that when they are in his preſence, they never look him in the face, but ſtill ſit on their Buttock, with their Elbows on their Knees, and their hands on their faces; they uſe to anoint their Hair with the Fat of Fiſhes, which makes them ſtink more wretchedly

then

then they would do otherwiſe. Of Complexion they are for the moſt part cole-black, whence the name of *Negroes*; but on the South-ſide of the River *Senaga*, they are tawney: The Blacks ſo much in love with their own Complexion, that they uſe to paint the Devil White, which I find thus verſified.

The Land of Negroes is not far from thence,
Nearer extended to the Atlantick *main;*
Wherein the black Prince keeps his reſidence,
Attended by his Jetty coloured Train:
Who in their native Beauty moſt delight,
And in contempt do paint the Devil white.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIII.

BENIN.

BENIN, a Province in the ſaid Country, lyeth Eaſt of *Gainea*, by the *Portugals* reckoned for a Province, or Kingdom of it: The King whereof is ſaid to have ſix hundred Wives, withall which twice a year he goeth out in Pomp. The Gentlemen (if I abuſe not the Name) have moſt of them eighty Wives, ſome more, he that is pooreſt, Ten or Twelve; and the more the merrier. The People thereof cut and raze their skin, with three lines drawn to the Navel; eſteeming it neceſſary to Salvation, they uſe all, both Men and Women, to go naked, till they are married; and then to be cloathed only from the waſt to the Knees.

CHAP. LXIV.

BORNUM.

BORNUM, a large and opulent Province in the ſaid County, extending in length 500 Miles, diſtinguiſhed equally into Hills and Villages: the Hills Inhabited by neat herds, and Sheep herds, breeding great flocks of Sheep and Cattel; the People are of no Religion, but live like Beaſts without propriety, ſo much as in their Wives, and Children: nor are they differenced by names, as in other Countrys, but by ſome mark upon their Bodies; which though it ſeem ſtrange to us of this preſent Age, yet was it thus in part with our *Saxon* Anceſtors, whence have we elſe the names of White, Black, Brown, Gray, and Tawney; or thoſe of Long, ſhort, Low, Curle, Criſp, and others; but

from ſuch Originals. The name of their chief City is *Borneo*, where their King reſideth; A Potent Prince who keepeth in continual pay 3000 Horſe, and great numbers of Foot, and yet is ſaid to have no other Revenew, then what he getteth by ſtrong hand from his Enemies, which if it be true, thoſe Kings muſt needs be good Warriours, and have great ſucceſs alſo in undertakings: It being alſo ſaid of thoſe Kings, that all the Furniture of their Horſe, all the Diſhes, Cups, and Plates, which they eat or drink in; nay the very Chains of their Dogs were of pureſt Gold.

CHAP. LXV.

NOVA ALBION.

NOVA ALBION, is a Country abundantly repleniſhed heards of Deer, grazing upon the Hills by thouſands,

thouſands, as alſo a with kind of Conies, in their feet ſomewhat reſembling a Want, and on each ſide a Sack, where they keep ſuch Victuals they cannot eat; the Fleſh of them ſerving for Food; and of their Skins, the Kings, or Chiefs of their ſeveral Tribes, make their Royal Robes. Their Men quite naked; the Women with a piece of Matt, inſtead of an Apron; Chaſt, and Obedient to their Husbands: their Houſes made of Turf and Oyer, ſo wrought together, as ſerves to keep them from the cold; in the midſt whereof they have a hearth, where they make fire; and about which they lye along upon Beds of Bull-ruſhes.

CHAP. LXVI.

NOVA Hiſpania.

AMongſt the Rarities of *Nova Hiſpania*, (though there be many Plants in it of ſinguler Nature) is mentioned that which they call *Eagney* or *Meto*, ſaid to be one of the Principal: a Tree which they both Plant and Dreſs as we do our Vines; it hath on it 40 kind of leaves, fit for ſeveral uſes: for when they be tender, they make of them Conſerves, Paper, Flax, Mantles, Mats, Shooes, Girdles, and Cordage; upon them there grow certain prickles, ſo ſtrong and ſharp, that the People uſe them inſtead of Staws from the top of the Tree cometh a Juice like Syrrup; which if you ſeeth it, will become Honey; if purified, Sugar; the Bark of it roaſted maketh a good Plaiſter for ſores; and from the

the higheſt of the Boughs comes a kind of Gum, a Soveraign Antidote againſt poyſons. Nor is it leſs a Rarity, though leſs uſeful to the good of Man-kind, (except it be to keep them in continual mind of the fires of Hell) that they have a Mountain in this Country, called *Propochampeche* (Scituate in the Province of *Mexica*) which vomiteth flames of Fire like *Ætna*: and other in the Province of *Guaxaca*, which ſendeth forth two great ſtreams, the one of Red Pitch, and the other of Black; they have many other Mountains, but theſe moſt memorable.

CHAP. LXVII.

BRASIL.

IN *BRASIL*, amongſt other things is ſaid to be a Plant called *Copiba*, the Bark of which being cut, doth ſend forth a Balm, the ſoveraign virtue ſo well known to the very Beaſts, that being bit by venomous Serpents, they reſort to it for their cure. 2. The herb called *Sentida*, or *Viva*, which roughly touched will cloſe the leaves, and not open them again, till the man that had offended it be gon out of ſight. 3. A kind of Wheat in the Valley near St. *Sebaſtian*, which is continually growing, and always ripe; nor never wholly ripe, becauſe always growing; for when one Ear doth Grain, another doth Bloom; when one is Ripe and Yellow, and another is Green. 4.

The

The Ox, Fiſh, with Eyes and Eyelids, two Arms a Cubit long, and at each and Hand with Five Fingers and Nailes, as in a Man; under the Arm two Teats, inwards like a Cow, in every Female. 5. A Creature found of Cate in the *Bay* of *All Saints*, which had the Face of an Ape, the Foot of a Lyon, and all the reſt of a Man; a Beaſt of a moſt terrible aſpect. 6. Beaſts of ſuch ſtrange ſhapes, ſuch ſeveral kinds, that it may be ſaid of *Braſill*, as once of *Africk*. *Semper aliquid apportat novi*; every day ſome new Object of Admiration.

CHAP. LXVIII.

ARABIA.

'TIs ſaid, the People of *ARABIA*, had anciently many ſtrange and barbarous Cuſtoms amongſt them; Adultery was puniſhed with Death, as in other places; but only he was held an Adulterer, which enjoyed any that was not his own Kins-Woman, be ſhe Siſter, or Mother; and ſo they kept themſelves in their own Families. Community of Wives or Women was eſteemed no Crime; and of this there is a tale in *Strabo*, that a King of this Country had fifteen Sons, but one Daughter, who according to the Cuſtoms hereof, was the common Wife of all her Brethren; every of which had a ſtaff of like making, which when he went in to his Siſter, he did leave at the Door; and by ſo doing

doing did forbid enterance to the reſt, till it were removed. The young Lady, wearied with a continual ſupply of Dalliance, ſecretly procured a ſtaff like to the reſt; which when ſhe was deſirous to prohibit their acceſſes to her, ſhe left at her Chamber-Door, and by that means did many times enjoy her deſired privacy: At laſt it happened, that all the Brothers being together, one of them departed towards his Siſters Lodging; where finding a ſtaff before the Door, and knowing that he had left his Brethren in one place together, he accuſed her of Adultery; but the Truth being made known, the Lady was quitted, and their Viſits afterward reſtrayned, of dead Bodies they took no care, not ſo much as of their Chiefs, or Princes; but left them to the cuſtody of the next Dung-hill.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIX.

ALBANIA.

THe Country *ALBANIA* in *Turcomania*, is of ſo Rich a Soil, that without the leaſt labour of the Husbandman, the Earth doth naturally and liberally afford her ſtore; and where it is but once ſowen, will yield two or three reapings: But being ill Husbands on it in former times, they occaſioned *Strabo* to give them this note for a Remembrance, that they needed not the uſe of the Sea, who knew no better how to make uſe of the Land: The People anciently ſo ſimple, that they could not reckon above an hundred: Ignorant of Weights, Meaſures, and the uſe of Money. Old Age they had in high eſteem, but hold it utterly unlawful to make Speech of the dead. *Pliny* reports

reports, that they were gray-Headed from their very youth, and could ſee as well by night as by day: But withall affirmed to be a ſtout and couragious People, ſtrong Bodies, patient of Toil and Labour, as they are at this day. And well the men may be couragious and ſtout, where the Women are ſo truly maſculine; of whom it is affirmed by Authors of undoubted Credit, that they were exerciſed in Arms, and Martial Feats, as if deſcended from the ancient *Amazons*.

CHAP. LXX.

FLORIDA.

THe People of *FLORIDA*, are ſaid to be of an Olive-coulour, great ſtature, and well proportioned; naked except their Privities, which they hide with the skins of Stags

Stags: Their Arms and Knees ſtained with divers paintings, not to be waſhed off; their Hair black, and hanging down as low as their Thighs, cunning they be, and excellent in the Arts of diſſimulation; ſo ſtomackful, that they naturally love War and Revenge: Inſomuch that they are in continual War with themſelves; the Women, when their Husbands are dead, uſe to cut off their Hair cloſe to the ears, and ſtrew it on his Sepulchre; and cannot marry again, till it be grown long enough to cover their ſhoulders. *Hermophradites* Hair are in great plenty, whom they uſe as Beaſts to carry their Luggage, and put them to all kinds of Drudgery.

CHAP. LXXI.

CHAP. LXXI.

PERU.

THe People of *Peru*, are affirmed to be (for the moſt part) of great ſimplicity; yet ſome of them (thoſe eſpecially which lie near the *Equator*) to be great diſſemblers, and never to diſcover their conceptions freely. Ignorant of Letters, but of good Courage in the Wars; well skilled in Managing ſuch weapons they have been uſed too, and fearleſs of death; the rather prompted to this laſt by an old Opinion held among them, that in the other World they ſhall Eat, and Drink, and make love to Women. And therefore commonly at the Funeral of any great Perſon, who was attended on in his life, they uſe to Kill and Bury with him one or more of his Servants, to wait upon

on him after death; The Women here leſs eſteemed of then in other places, treated as Slaves, and ſometimes cruelly beaten upon ſlight occaſions.

MVSEVM BRITAN NICVM

FINIS.